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## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 2002P14641WO	FOR FURTHER ACTIO	N See Notific Preliminary	Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)			
International application No.	International filing date (day		Priority date (day/month/year)			
PCT/DE2003/002976	03 September 2003 (0	3.09.2003)	06 September 2002 (06.09.2002)			
International Patent Classification (IPC) or G06F 1/32	national classification and IPC					
Applicant	SIEMENS AKTIENGES	SELLSCHAF	Т			
and is transmitted to the applicant	according to Article 36.		national Preliminary Examining Authority			
2. This REPORT consists of a total	of 6 sheets, incli	uaing this cover	Sileer.			
amended and are the basis 70.16 and Section 607 of t	for this report and/or sheets co he Administrative Instructions	ntaining rectific under the PCT).	tion, claims and/or drawings which have been cations made before this Authority (see Rule			
	total of 4 sheet	S.				
3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:						
I Basis of the repo	rt					
II Priority		•				
III Non-establishme	ent of opinion with regard to no	velty, inventive	step and industrial applicability			
IV Lack of unity of						
V Reasoned statem	ent under Article 35(2) with re planations supporting such state	gard to novelty, ment	inventive step or industrial applicability;			
VI Certain documents cited						
·	Certain defects in the international application					
VIII Certain observations on the international application						
VIII [_]						
Date of submission of the demand	D	ate of completion	on of this report			
04 March 2004 (04.03.2004)		27	October 2004 (27.10.2004)			
Name and mailing address of the IPEA	/EP A	uthorized office	er -			
Facsimile No.	r	elephone No.				

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (July 1998)



### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International apparation No.

PCT/DE2003/002976

I. Basis o	of the rep	port		
1. With	regard to	the elements of the international application:*		
	the inter	mational application as originally filed		
$\boxtimes$	the desc	ription:		
	pages	1,2,4-8		, as originally filed
	pages			, filed with the demand
	pages	3, 3a , filed with the let	ter of 1	6 September 2004 (16.09.2004)
M	the clair	ns:		
لاسكا	pages			, as originally filed
	pages	, as amended	(together w	
	pages			, filed with the demand
	pages	1-5, filed with the let	ter of 1	6 September 2004 (16.09.2004)
$\square$	the drav	vings:		
	pages			, as originally filed
	pages			, filed with the demand
	pages	, filed with the let		
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l,	pages	nce using part of the description.		as originally filed
	pages			, filed with the demand
	pages	, filed with the let		
the ir These	the language the l	to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnishal application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item. Its were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language guage of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (guage of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)) aguage of the translation furnished for the purposes of international problem. It is an an international application was carried out on the basis of the sequence disclosed in the examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing: and in the international application in written form. The gether with the international application in computer readable form. The subsequently to this Authority in written form. The subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. The subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. The subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. The subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. The subsequently furnished written sequence listing attenuate that the subsequently furnished in computer readable form is turnished.	e (under Rule )). eliminary e e internatio	which is: e 23.1(b)). examination (under Rule 55.2 and/ onal application, the international go beyond the disclosure in the
in the	This repert beyond lacement his report 70.17).	the description, pages the claims, Nos the drawings, sheets/fig port has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2 sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to it as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since the nent sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1	(c)).** an invitati ey do not	ion under Article 14 are referred to contain amendments (Rule 70.16

v.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability citations and explanations supporting such statement
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Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims	1-5	YES
	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
	Claims	1-5	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-5	YES
	Claims		NO

### 2. Citations and explanations

1. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: US-A-6 018 232 (Nelson et al.), 25 January 2000

D2: US-A-2002/035702 (Chu et al.), 21 March 2002

D3: US-A-6 026 494 (Foster), 15 February 2000\*.

- \* This is a document that illustrates the common specialized knowledge of a person skilled in the art.
- 2. The subject matter of independent claims 1 and 3 does not comply with the requirements of PCT Article 33(3), because it does not involve an inventive step in relation to each of the documents D1 and D2.
- 2.1. Document D2, which is closest to the subject matter of the current claims, discloses (see, in particular, figures 2 and 3 and related text) a method for controlling the power consumption in a computer (203), in which method a data interface for data transfer (modem 201) is connected to the computer (203) and controls the power consumption. When the modem (201) receives a data packet, it sends a signal to the computer (203) to switch on, whereupon an application for receiving faxes is executed (see paragraph 18 in combination with paragraph 25). The

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data are received by the computer via the modem (201) and the computer switches automatically to the suspend mode (see paragraph 24).

The subject matter of claims 1 and 3 differs from the method and device known from D2 only in that:

- the device switches periodically and automatically to a standby state, instead of switching following a signal from the modem;
- (ii) the modem signals to an application that it is available for data transfer, instead of launching an application.

Feature (i) concerns a widely known measure for polling to check the availability of a network device (see, e.g., D3, figure 3 and the related text, where a network card periodically polls to check the status of a network connection), which a person skilled in the art would use on the computer of D2 when the external modem is replaced by an internal network card.

Feature (ii) concerns a well-known alternative for implementing the reception of data (see, e.g., the system tray in Windows, the TSR in DOS, or the daemons in Unix), which a person skilled in the art would use in D2 without thereby being inventive.

A person skilled in the art, proceeding from D2 and using only his general knowledge in the art, would thereby arrive at the subject matter of claims 1 and 3, which is therefore obvious.

2.2. Similarly, the subject matter of claims 1 and 3 is not inventive in relation to D1. That document (see, in particular, figure 1 and related text) discloses a method for controlling power consumption in a laptop,

the computer being switched on following a message from a pager (84). When the pager (84) receives a message that data are being loaded via a modem (82), the computer exits the suspend mode. The modem (82) is likewise switched on, and signals to an application that it is available for data transfer (see column 7, lines 7 to 19). The application loads the data by means of the modem; when the data transfer is completed, the computer automatically enters the suspend mode (see column 7, lines 39 to 43).

The subject matter of claims 1 and 3 differs from the method and device known from D2 only in that:

- the device switches periodically and automatically to a standby state, instead of switching following a signal from the pager;
- (ii) the modem signals to a data transfer application that it is available, instead of launching an application;
- (iii) the data are transferred exclusively by the pager, instead of a message being transferred by the pager and the other data being transferred by the modem, as in D1.

Features (i) and (ii) are identical to the features (i) and (ii) discussed in item 2.1 and are obvious for the same reasons. Feature (ii) concerns a conventional measure in the field of networks, which a person skilled in the art would implement according to the network profile preferred under given circumstances.

3. Dependent claims 2, 4 and 5 do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of

any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(3) for inventive step.

The additional features of claim 2 concern conventional power-saving measures in the field of data transfers (see, e.g., D2, paragraphs 23 and 24). Claim 4 relates to the use of the obvious device of claim 3 in portable devices (e.g., mobile phones); since a person skilled in the art knows that the power consumption problems in a laptop exist to the same, if not to a greater, extent in a mobile phone, he would apply the device of claim 3, especially since the function of this device is not dependent on the miniaturization of the device. The power-consumption mode of claim 5 is widespread in the field of computers.

4. For the reasons expounded in items 2 and 3 above, claims 1 to 5 are not allowable. Nor, in view of the available prior art, would any part of the application appear to form a basis for a new, allowable claim. It is therefore only to be expected that a negative international preliminary examination report is established.